THE

UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL

FOR

LIFE AND WORK

(STOCKHOLM)

Minutes of the Meeting
of the Executive Committee
Novi-Sad (Yugoslavia)
September 9-12, 1933.

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UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN COUNCIL FOR LIFE AND WORK.

MINUTES

of the Meeting of the Executive Committee,
Novi Sad, September 9-12, 1933.

Saturday, September 9, 1933.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 a.m., on September 9, 1933, under the Chairmanship of the Lord Bishop of Chichester, at the Palace of the Bishop of Novi Sad.

The meeting opened with hymn-singing and prayers, led by the Bishop of Chichester, who also read the Stockholm Message of 1925.

The Bishop of Chichester gave a welcome to the Rev. H.-L. Henriod, the General-Secretary, who afterwards read the roll.

There were present :

The Bishop of Chichester (Chairman),
Professor Dr. H. Alivisatos,
Bishop V. Ammundsen,
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson,
Professor Dr. W. Adams Brown,
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman,
Professor Martin Dibelius,
The Rev. N. Ehrenström,
The Rev. Charles Guillon,
Oberkonsistorialrat Dr. Heckel,
The Rev. H.-L. Henriod,
Professor A. Hinderer,
Pastor J. Jézéquel,
The Rev. H.S. Leiper,
Lic. W. Menn,
Professor W. Monod,
The Bishop of Novi Sad,
Bishop J.L. Nuelsen,
Bishop L. Ravasz,
Oberkonsistorialrat Dr. A.W. Schreiber,
Dr. H. Schönfeld,
Dr. G. Thélin.

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Konsistorialrat Dr. Wahl and Dr. K. Böhme were invited to sit with the Committee.

It was agreed that communiqués should be prepared each evening for the Press.

Apologies for absence were read from :

Dr. Adolf Deissmann, M. F. Dominicé, Dr. A.E. Garvie, Archbishop Germanos, Pastor E. Gounelle, Dr. Adolf Keller, the Rev. P.T.R. Kirk, the Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. James H. Nicol, the Bishop of Ripon, Dr. Stange, Dr. Titius, Dr. Zankow, Dr. Zilka.

The Bishop of Chichester mentioned the fact that the following members of the Council had died :

Bishop Ihmels, member of the Executive Committee as one of the three members included from the European Section ;

Professor James Hardy Ropes, of Harvard University, member of the Theologians' Commission ;

Dr. Friedrich Walbaum, Roumanian representative on the European Section of the Council.

The members of the Committee were asked to stand in silent memorial. It was agreed that the Chairman should write a letter to the widow of the late Bishop Ihmels, expressing the sympathy of the members of the Executive Committee.

A letter of resignation as one of the four presidents of the Council was read from Dr. Kapler, former President of the German Church. It was unanimously agreed that a resolution of appreciation should be drawn up by Dr. Adams Brown on behalf of the movement, to thank Dr. Kapler for his invaluable services.

Dr. Schreiber read a letter signed by Dr. Fezer on behalf of the provisional governing body of the German Evangelical Church.

The minutes of the Executive Committee of 1932 were taken as read. The Chairman pointed out two requests which had been made and were discussed, but could not be finally dealt with.[1]

Report of the Administrative Committee.

Professor Dr. W. Adams Brown presented the following report :

The Committee has held five meetings during the year, at Chichester on December 6th and 7th, 1932, at Berlin on February 3rd and 4th, 1933, at London on May 5th and 6th, at Paris on August 4th and 5th and at Novi Sad on September 8th. The meetings were well attended and the action of the Council in appointing the committee has been justified by the interest which the members have shown, and the greater efficiency with which the business of the Council has been conducted. The Minutes of the

[1] Proposed universal declaration at the Disarmament Conference (p. 10, 1932, Minutes).

[2] Revision of Byelaws, p. 21, ib.).

Committee which are on file in the Central Office give a full record of all the actions taken by the Committee.

In addition to his attendance at the meetings of the Committee, the Chairman has travelled extensively during the year, visiting in turn Germany, Italy, Greece, Constantinople, Switzerland, France, England and Scotland, and has made many contacts with persons interested in the oecumenical movements. In Rome he had the opportunity of meeting many representative Roman Catholics, and canvassed the possibility of co-operation with that great Church along practical lines. In Constantinople he had an interesting interview with the Oecumenical Patriarch, who showed himself unusually well informed as to the movement and expressed his sympathy and interest. In response to a question by the Chairman, he reiterated the view expressed by a former Patriarch that the goal at which we ought to aim was a representative Council of the Churches which would meet statedly.

Surveying the year as a whole, we have reason to be gratified at the progress made. In spite of the exceptionally difficult financial conditions augmented by the fall in the dollar, for the first time in our history all the sections have met their full quota, and by dint of strict economy we have lived within our income for the year, and while we have not materially reduced our deficit, we have not increased it.

The most important matters which have taken place during the year have been, first, the formation of a consultative group of representatives of different branches of the oecumenical movement; secondly, the negotiations which have been carried on with the World Alliance looking toward closer co-operation; thirdly, the new problems raised for the oecumenical movement by the situation in Germany.

(1) On May 3rd and 4th, a group of persons representing each of the five great branches of the oecumenical movement (Faith and Order, Life and Work, the World Alliance, the International Missionary Council and the Christian Youth Organisations) met at York at the invitation of the Archbishop of York, and after full discussion adopted the minute quoted on page 16. A second meeting of the group was held in Paris on August 3rd and 4th, where a memorandum prepared by the Chairman of the Administrative Committee was considered, and further possibilities of co-operation canvassed.

(2) At Zürich on September 6th, at the initiation of the Bishop of Chichester and Lord Dickinson, representatives of the World Alliance and Life and Work met to consider the possibility of closer co-operation between the two organisations with a view to eventual amalgamation. While it was the unanimous opinion of

those present that for the time being the independence of the two bodies should be maintained, various possibilities of closer co-operation were canvassed, and a series of recommendations adopted which were approved by the Administrative Committee and will be presented for the consideration of the Executive Committee.

(3) The new developments in the German Church have been the cause of grave concern and repeated consideration. In April, as a result of numerous communications from the co-operating Churches, M. Henriod and Dr. Schönfeld visited Germany, and on the basis of the information they received, the Administrative Committee at their meeting in May adopted the following minute :

> " M. Henriod reported that on March 30, 1933, he had received a letter from President Kapler, copies of which had also been sent to the Lord Bishop of Chichester, to Archbishop Germanos, and to Dr. Stange, as well as a cable addressed to Dr. Cadman, with reference to pronouncements made against Germany as a result of recent events in that country ; that on April 1 he had answered this letter, promising to do everything in his power to prevent the making of pronouncements based upon false information, since any action not based upon truth could only do irreparable harm ; yet at the same time calling attention to the fact that press reports of utterances by members of the government and other influential persons in Germany had caused serious and widespread concern, and that he was in receipt of many protests, and the demand that something be done on behalf of those persons in Germany who found their existence threatened, or were condemned to exile. He further stated that he was convinced that the German Churches, in their relation to the government, would act in the spirit of the address made by General Superintendent Dr. Dibelius at the opening of the Reichstag in which he said : " We should not deserve to be called an evangelical church did we not further state with the same freedom as that which was used by Martin Luther : ' Official responsibility must not be identified with irresponsible personal action. When order has been restored Justice and Love must again rule, so that everyone who has an honourable intention may be proud of his country ' ". At the same time in order that he might be in a position to give a really satisfying answer to the constituency which was pressing him for information, M. Henriod stated that he felt it most important that as soon as possible he should be furnished with accurate information as to the position of the German Churches, particularly with reference to the boycott of the Jews ; and that he would be grateful to President Kapler

if he would as soon as possible furnish him with such information.

" M. Henriod further reported that as a result of this correspondence he and Dr. Schönfeld had visited Berlin and had been courteously received by the leaders of the German Churches, who had explained to them the difficulties which the Church was facing, and the steps they were taking to deal with them, and had requested their fellow Christians to have patience and not to press them for action which might be premature.

" The Committee desire to associate themselves with the action of the General-Secretary in his expression of sympathy with the German Churches in the present critical situation, and of confidence that they will meet it in a truly Christian spirit. They rejoice in the evidences that have come to them in recent days that their German fellow Christians are standing successfully for the freedom of the Christian Church to bear its witnesses in loyalty to its Master, and that they have in fact borne such witness in deed as well as in word. At the same time they would not be dealing fairly with their brothers in the German Churches if they did not share with them the concern of many lovers of Germany in other lands, and not least among their fellow Christians, at reported utterances and action on the part of responsible persons in Germany which it is difficult for them to reconcile with the Christian spirit. They associate themselves therefore with their Secretary in the hope that in the near future it may be possible for the leaders of the German Church to express in clear terms the spirit in which they are meeting the present crisis — a crisis which affects not Germany alone, but all nations.

" In taking this action, the Committee wish to make clear that they do it in full recognition of the fact that the spirit of understanding, sympathy and love for which they plead is one which all nations need alike, and that, judged by the divine standard, there is no nation that has not some sin to confess. As they desire and are thankful for the help which their fellow Christians in Germany can give them in their effort to make their own countries more truly Christian, so they desire to be helpful to them in any way which they may suggest.

The Committee request the President of the Council, the Bishop of Chichester, to convey to President Kapler and his associates in the German Churches the substance of the above action."

It is a cause of satisfaction that, in spite of the difficulties to which the minute refers, the representatives of the German

Church have expressed the intention of continuing in the Oecumenical Movement, and have sent delegates to the meeting of the Executive Committee.

(4) Passing to matters of greater detail, definite progress is to be reported at a number of different points, e.g.

(*a*) The appointment of Miss Sinclair as Assistant Secretary.

(*b*) The further development of the Research Department under the efficient leadership of Drs. Schönfeld and Ehrenström.

(*c*) The improvement of the News Letter, and of the Information service.

(*d*) The fine work done by Dr. Keller in his new capacity as lecturer for the movement.

(*e*) The holding of successful conferences at Gland, Rengsdorf and Bucharest.

For his successful dealing with all these matters, as well as for his leadership in general, our thanks are due to our General Secretary, M. Henriod, who, not only by his efficient work, but by the spirit he has brought to it, has more than justified his choice and won our confidence and affection.

(5) So far as the future is concerned, three matters will need consideration. First, the meeting of the Council, in 1934, second, the larger meeting in 1937 and third, the intermediate steps in the way of preparation both for the nearer and the more distant meeting. These steps include matters of (*a*) Study, (*b*) Organisation, (*c*) Publicity, and (*d*) Finance. On all these matters recommendations will be brought before the Committee at the proper time.

Here it is only necessary to say that recent developments have shown the wisdom of the Rengsdorf Conference in recommending as the next subject for study in the International Study Conference, the relation of Church and State, or the Christian view of the nation.

(6) Two words only in conclusion. In looking forward to the future, two subjects have impressed your Chairman as being of major importance.

1. The need of fixing some comprehensive goal which the oecumenical movement as a whole may take as its ultimate objective.

2. The need of reinforcing the motives which furnish the movement with its driving power.

For the first, no better objective can be found than that specified by the Oecumenical Patriarch when he defined the task of the movement as the creation of a Representative Council of the Churches which should meet statedly.

For the second, no other aim is possible than that which was given in our original Stockholm message when it summoned the Church to a re-dedication to Christ the Captain of our salvation.

It was resolved to accept the report, with an expression of special thanks for the untiring activity of Dr. Adams Brown, and to deal with the individual questions and proposals in connection with the various points in the course of the agenda.

Report of the General-Secretary.

The Rev. H.-L. Henriod presented the following report :

This report is intended to cover the period from September 1, 1932, to the present day.

I. *Organisation and Administration.* At its last Council meeting, the Movement had accepted the resignation of the joint General Secretaries, Dr. Atkinson and Dr. Adolf Keller. It had to find a new Treasurer, to put in operation its new Administrative Committee and to reorganise its secretariat. The period from September to December 1932 was a period of readjustment in personnel and as to finances. The new General Secretary appointed in September entered into office early in January with the understanding that his time would be equally divided between the World Alliance and Life and Work. Readjustments were made also at headquarters with a reduced staff, Dr. Schönfeld remaining Director of the Research Department, assisted by the Rev. N. Ehrenström ; Miss Sinclair being appointed as Assistant Secretary and Dr. Behrens being engaged to give half her time to the Secretariat and the other half to the Research Department. Arrangements for helpful co-operation were established with Dr. Keller and his Central Bureau for Inter-Church Aid. We are thankful that Dr. Keller will continue his devoted services to the movement as an " honorary lecturer ".

II. *Finances.* The financial year began with a deficit of Fr. 5,726.26, a heritage of the past year, and with insufficient guarantees as to the income for the coming year. Thanks to active measures taken by the Administrative Committee and to the response of the Continental, American and British Sections, which paid the total amounts promised by them, thanks also to a new source of income contributed by some Churches belonging to the Orthodox Section, the financial year would have closed satisfactorily, had it not been for loss incurred by the fall in the American dollar. Actually, 11,500 Swiss francs are required to re-establish a normal situation, in addition to the income required for meeting the budget expenses. Drastic economies have been

effected all round, including reduced allocations to Commissions, reduction of personnel and an adjustment of salaries to the serious situation of the day. We wish to express our gratitude to our new Treasurer, M. F. Dominicé, to Dr. Stange, Chairman of the Finance Commission, and to those who made special and strenuous efforts to ensure the necessary income, among them the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Adams Brown, the Federation of Protestant Churches of France, the Orthodox Churches, who have responded to our appeal.

III. *General Activities.*

A. Publications. The following publications were produced by the Movement : 1) *A la Croisée des Chemins,* containing the addresses delivered in September by the Bishop of Chichester, Professor Wilfred Monod and President Kapler. 2) *The Churches and the Stabilisation of Easter,* published in English, French and German (500 copies each). 3) *The Main Conceptions of Christian Sociology in the History of the Church,* being the report of the Geneva Conference of Theologians, August 1932. 4) In preparation : *The Churches and the problem of Social Order,* report of the Rengsdorf Conference of theologians and sociologists, March 1933. (This brochure will be published in German and English and probably in French.) 5) The News Letter has been enlarged and is now edited jointly with the World Alliance under the title of *The Churches in Action, Les Eglises à l'Œuvre, Die Kirchen am Werk,* as a quarterly paper. The first two numbers have been very favourably received. 6) The Information Service produced occasional multigraphed documents on questions of vital interest to the Churches. 7) We hope to establish also a service of charts and lantern slides to be put at the disposal of speakers on the work of the Movement.

B. Commissions. Contact has been maintained with the Chairmen of the standing commissions.

1. I have shared in the work of the Advisory Committee on Research, in the preparation and holding of the Rengsdorf Conference, and also in the planning of further study weeks.

2. With the agreement of the proper authorities, I have prepared and concluded the amalgamation of the Youth Commission of Life and Work with the active and effective Youth Commission of the World Alliance, on the occasion of the Franco-British Youth Conference held at Luneray (France) in May. The presentation of the joint programme of the two movements contributed to the strong impression made on the public at Luneray by the Conference. It proved also most profitable to the international Youth Conferences held at Gland (Switzerland) in Sept-

ember 1932 and in August 1933. The main theme at the recent Gland conference was the Rights and Limits of the Individual, of the State and of the World Community, from the Christian point of view. Co-operation with the World Alliance proved also constructive in the preparation and holding of the Balkan Conference at Bucharest May 14-19, 1933. Dr. Keller, representing the Commission of Co-operation with the Orthodox Churches, presided over the social section of the Conference. A first step — since the Salonika Conference for Youth leaders (November 1930) — towards a thorough study of fundamental social and ethical problems between theologians and sociologists from the Orthodox Churches in the Balkans, " Biblical and dogmatic foundations of social ethics ", " the Churches and the agrarian problem ", " the essential social problems confronting the Balkans ", were the subjects of the first two days, followed by an excellent exchange of views on the Church and the Godless Movement, before the Conference dwelt for two more days on issues relevant to the World Alliance. The Conference was warmly received by leaders of the Roumanian Church, attracted a large number of visitors, mainly professors, students and clergy, and was honoured on the last day by the visit of the Patriarch of the Roumanian Church. The contribution of the expert knowledge of Dr. Schönfeld, Prof. Lieb (Bonn) and Dr. N. Zernoff (of the Russian Church) was much appreciated by the Orthodox members of the Balkan Conference. Dr. John R. Mott attended some of the sessions. The conference marks an important and new development in the policy of the movement in its regional enterprises.

C. Visitation. The movement has benefited, as in the past, from the services rendered by Dr. Keller in bringing Life and Work before the public, in the course of his wide travels for the Inter-Church Aid bureau. Central Europe, Great Britain and Ireland, North America, were visited by him in the course of the last twelve months.

Dr. W. Adams Brown rendered invaluable services to the movement not only in his active leadership of the Administrative Committee, but also through extensive travelling in Europe during his prolonged stay. He established and developed important contacts in Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Greece and Constantinople.

Mr. Ehrenström spent several months in Germany, and especially in the University circles of Berlin and Erlangen, where he brought into close touch with the Movement leading theologians, sociologists and economists. Dr. Schönfeld, also, visited Berlin, Düsseldorf, London, Paris and Bucharest for the benefit of the Research Department and of the movement in general.

The work implied in the readjustment of the direction of the movement and the responsibilities imposed on a new General-Secretary did not make it possible for me to travel as extensively as I would have desired. I paid nevertheless several visits to Great Britain, France, Vienna and Budapest. I spent a week in Bucharest and visited Germany on three occasions: In January, in Berlin, for the meeting of the Administrative Committee, when I received a most cordial welcome from President Kapler and his associates; at Rengsdorf in March; and in Berlin again in April — together with Dr. Schönfeld, so as to confer with Dr. Kapler and others on the occasion of the drastic changes imposed on the Church by the National Socialist revolution. The insight gained through these visits enabled me to interpret to leaders of other Churches the attitude of Christian leaders in Germany. I addressed the Council of the Federation of Protestant Churches, in Paris, and met with leaders of the Churches in Great Britain and in Switzerland to discuss the issues involved for the Christian Church in Germany. I also gave numerous addresses on one aspect or another of the Oecumenical Movement in Geneva, and other Swiss centres, in the University of Berlin, in Strasbourg at an important congress of the French Student Christian Movement, at Youth gatherings in London and Lausanne. I took part in the Quadrennial conference of the Student Christian Movement of Great Britain and Ireland in Edinburgh.

D. Co-operation with other Movements. — During the period under review I gave special attention to this question specified as one of my duties. I have referred already to the steps taken towards close co-operation between Life and Work and the World Alliance. The recent meetings in Zürich of the officers of the two movements marked a further progress in that direction (see page 17). Relationship with the Research Department of the International Missionary Council has proved as in the past beneficial to both. We are much indebted to Dr. Iserland for his help with the Advisory Committee on Research and at the Rengsdorf Conference. Fruitful exchanges of views have also taken place between Dr. Brown and myself and Dr. Oldham, the Rev. W. Paton and Dr. Visser 't Hooft. This is true also of our relations with the President and other leaders of Faith and Order. We are particularly grateful to the Archbishop of York, who invited a few people representing these various movements, and also leaders of the Christian Youth Movements, to an unofficial conference held at his Palace in May. A second meeting of this Consultative Group was held in Paris early in August. I also had continuous and close contact with the leaders of the World's Y.M.C.A., World's Y.W.C.A. and in a special way with the World's

Student Christian Federation at Geneva, both personally and through the joint Christian Centre established next door to our offices. I retain an official relationship with the Student Movement through its oecumenical commission, of which I have been made convener.

I feel much indebted, during this first period of activity in the Life and Work movement, to its officers, to the members of the Administrative Committee and to the leaders of the different sections who have greatly helped me by their confidence and advice. My colleagues and associates at headquarters have supported me splendidly in my responsibilities and efforts. To them also go my warm thanks.

IV. *Tasks before us.* I do not want to close this report without indicating briefly what I regard as some of the essential tasks that we have to pursue in the near future.

We need to make our commissions more effective and to strengthen their links with the various sections as well as with the general secretariat. Some of them need simplification and a clearer objective.

I regard it as advisable that we should make an effective unit of the sleeping Social Commission and the Advisory Commission on Research.

As shown by the Bucharest Conference, the time has come to strengthen the work of the Commission on Co-operation with the Orthodox Churches by making of it an active group representing the various Orthodox Churches and by developing its policy in close co-operation with the Administrative Committee and the General Secretariat.

The establishment of a well-equipped press and information service in Geneva has become an urgent necessity.

Should not the main responsibility for the finances of the movement be transferred to the Administrative Committee ? Its present Chairman being a member of the Administrative Committee, this would simplify and strengthen our machinery.

If we look at the world at large, we see a sky obscured by heavy clouds. Our own future is not without anxieties and dangers, but that is no reason for bowing our heads, shrinking our activities and marking time. International enterprises without spiritual foundations are in danger. This makes it the more essential that the Churches should wake up to their eternal responsibilities, which are not, and can never be, limited by national, racial or confessional barriers. The people look to the Churches — some with scepticism, others with expectation — for a lead, for a clear message and a message related to the problems of our time. Through the storms and in spite of the stony road

we must set our eyes on the central objectives of the Christian Church : salvation through Christ for individuals and collectivities. We should pursue with increased energy our long-range studies. The Church is not a passing institution. It must face, generation after generation, the needs of sinfulness to which and through which God is speaking. The Orthodox-Protestant *rapprochement*, the contacts between old and new Churches in the west and in the east, are offering to the Oecumenical Movement new means of mutual enrichment and a deeper sense of oneness in God. But we need also to be clearer and more definite in our programme, to give a definite focus to our studies and conferences. Through the closer understanding and co-operating spirit established with the World Alliance and with the other branches of the Oecumenical Movement, with the growing response that we find among Youth, we see that God Himself is showing us the way to go. When I climb the Swiss mountains I always discover that, in persevering along the difficult path, the further one goes the higher and more glorious the white snow peaks reveal themselves. At times they may be out of sight, or the way is not clear. If this is true with a human guide, how much more true is it when God Himself is the guide, as He is of our Life and Work Movement.

It was resolved to accept the report, with an expression of particular thanks, and to discuss and decide upon the various proposals at the appropriate moment during the coming sessions.

Statement of Accounts.

The Rev. H. S. Leiper, representing Dr. E. Stange, presented the following statement from the Treasurer, M. Dominicé, who was unable to attend the meeting.

I. CASH RECORD

August 1st, 1932-July 31st, 1933.

RECEIPTS

		Swiss Frs.	Swiss Frs.
A.	From Sections :		
	a) American Section	31.024,40	
	b) Continental European Section .	19.788,50	
	c) British Section	11.298,40	62.111,30
B.	French Church Federation	1.011,25	
	Carried Forward	1.011,25	62.111,30

	Brought forward	1.011,25	62.111,30
C.	German Church Federation, special contribution for the Study Conference	122.—	
D.	Church of Denmark (ib.)	40.—	
E.	*a*) From the World Alliance for proportionate share of rent and expenses	2.760.—	
	b) From the Central Bureau (ib.) of which frs. 1,700 is the balance of 1931-32.	3.115,45	
F.	Sale of Publications : " La Croisée des Chemins ", The Churches & Soc. Ec. Prob. and subscriptions to News Letter 1932	335,58	
G.	News Letter " The Churches in Action " 1933, subscriptions . . .	220,16	
H.	From Prof. Bernet, repaid for travel expenses	65,55	7.669,99
	Total receipts	Frs.	69.781,29

EXPENDITURES

			Swiss Frs.	Swiss Frs.
1.	Salaries (Officers and Staff)		43.131.—	
2.	Rent and cleaning		6.683,55	
3.	Light and Heat		857,55	
4.	Office supplies		1.430,10	
5.	Multigraphing and duplicating . . .		1.542,10	
6.	Postage		1.331,72	
7.	Telephone and telegraph		2.149,80	
8.	Printing and publications		807,50	
9.	Library and subscriptions to publications		965,37	
10.	News Letters		4.333,95	
11.	Translations		823,45	
12.	Travel (Gen. Sec. and others) . . .		2.521,10	
13.	Consolidation		10.—	
14.	Commissions :			
	a) Youth	489,30		
	b) Press	500.—		
	c) Theologians'	450.—	1.439,30	
	Carried Forward		68.026,49	

	Brought forward		68.026,49	
15.	Executive meeting, Geneva 1932 .		2.101,05	
16.	Administrative Committee		763,35	
17.	Social Centre		500.—	
18.	Conferences :			
	a) Study, Rengsdorf .	2.365,10		
	b) Orthodox, Balk. .	1.178,50	3.543,60	
19.	Incidentals and Interest paid . . .		509,85	75.444,34
	Depreciation on furniture 10 % on 3,920,15			392.—
	TOTAL EXPENDITURES			75.836,34
	TOTAL RECEIPTS			69,781,29
	SURPLUS of Expenditures over Receipts from August 1st, 1932 to July 31st, 1933 . . .		Frs.	6.055,05

Frédéric DOMINICÉ,
Hon. Treasurer.

CASH STATEMENT AS OF JULY 31st, 1933.

RECEIPTS

	Swiss Frs.	Swiss Frs.
Received from various sources during the year up to July 31st, 1933		69.781,29

EXPENDITURES

Paid out	75.444,34	
Spent for furniture	60.—	
Total expenditures	75.504,34	
Deficit from July 31st, 1932	5.726,26	
Total		81.230,60
Deficit for period *)		11.449,31

*) Deficit in bank as of July 31st, 1933 . .	11.859,45
Balance in Cash and Post Cheque as of July 31st.	410,14
Frs.	11.449,31

Frédéric DOMINICÉ,
Hon. Treasurer.

The report was unanimously approved and *it was resolved* to express to M. Dominicé the warm thanks of the Executive Committee for his help and co-operation.

Reports from the Sections and Discussion on present social and religious tendencies in Europe and America.

The report of the Orthodox Section was postponed, on account of the absence of the Bishop of Novi Sad, till Monday September 11.

The report of the British Section was presented by the Bishop of Chichester, under reference to the printed survey provided. He referred in particular to the study action undertaken by the churches on the questions of unemployment and the present economic order, as well as on other social problems.

Dr. Cadman read the report on the activities of the American Section and expressed particular thanks for the devoted co-operation of Dr. Adams Brown and the Rev. H.S. Leiper.

Bishop Ammundsen presented the report on the activities of the Churches of the European Section which had sent him special information. He then gave an introduction to the discussion on social and religious tendencies in Europe and America. He stressed, as being among the chief dangers facing the Church of today, secularism and the new wave of nationalism, and declared the applied principles of the Gospel to be the only salvation for the world. We must, however, have the whole Gospel, or give it up altogether.

Dr. Heckel (Berlin), elaborated this question further, and spoke in particular on the latest theological and ecclesiastical developments in Germany. He painted a bold picture of the vast changes and preliminary reconstruction in Nation, State and Church, and sought to clarify the great questions and tasks which hereby assume particular importance for the whole work of the Churches in the oecumenical field.

Lic. W. Menn (Düsseldorf), contributed a detailed survey of the developments in the main social problems of Germany and of the vast possibilities and tasks which emerge for the Church in its educational work. He dealt particularly with the tremendous struggle against unemployment and the far-reaching measures being adopted in connection with it, and outlined the new social attitudc which is seeking expression in the various spheres of economics in the efforts to reformulate the ethics of vocation and work.

Professor W. Monod put a series of questions, in connection with the foregoing statements, and then went into the particular tasks of the Church which emerged, in view of the present situation, from the universality of its position, its demand for a

real liberty of conscience and its striving towards true peace among the nations. While recognising the value and interest of Dr. Heckel's statement, Professor Monod regretted his silence on a number of important points in his description of the situation, especially with regard to the decision of the Prussian Synod which practically excluded from the Church those ministers who were out of sympathy with the new régime as well as those of Jewish origin and connection. The silence of the Christians in Germany was indicative of a grave situation. Could we not, he suggested, together reaffirm the principles laid down at Stockholm, our belief in complete freedom of conscience and our will for international peace. Only the Gospel offered an adequate reply to the highest aspirations of the rising generation and liberation from racial and class hatred.

Monday, September 11, 1933.

The meeting was opened with hymn singing and prayer, led by Dr. Schreiber.

The minutes of the session of September 9 were read and approved.

Mr. Leiper suggested that Bishop Cannon, who had just arrived, should attend the meetings as a substitute for one of the American delegates not present, and this was agreed to.

The Chairman proposed that the discussion on the situation in Germany should be continued in the afternoon, and this was agreed to.

Collaboration between the Oecumenical Movements.

Dr. W. Adams Brown spoke in detail on the question of collaboration between the main oecumenical movements, and read out a statement of the results to which the discussion at the meeting of a consultative group of oecumenical leaders, on May 5, 1933, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of York, had led, and which were set out in the minutes of the meeting of the Administrative Committee of May 6, 1933.

It was resolved to approve the declaration made at York, on collaboration between the oecumenical movements, and to include it in the minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee at Novi Sad, as follows :

> " 1. Recognising that the Church, for its own service to the world, needs (*a*) the ecclesiastical approach to problems of unity represented by Faith and Order, (b) the practical approach represented by Life and Work, the World Alliance and the International Missionary Council and (*c*) the general

impulse towards unity represented by the World Christian Youth Movements, and further that each of these three types has its own special function and should therefore be maintained in distinctness, we yet also consider that they are dealing with a situation which can only be understood in its totality ; we are agreed in regarding it as vitally important that those mainly concerned in the direction of these Movements should meet regularly and maintain consultation with one another, so as to facilitate the rendering of mutual assistance.

2. In order to promote such consultation, the Movements should as soon as possible secure the services of persons, either official or unofficial, with time to give for this purpose ;

3. While each Movement will naturally convene its own Committee and Conferences, it is desirable that in the preparation for these consideration should be given to the question how far it may be possible and advantageous to secure that two or more are held in such times and places as to facilitate united witness on the part of the Christians thus assembled ;

4. That pending any further arrangement, the Archbishop of York and M. Henriod, who convened the present group, be asked to convene a similar group at an appropriate date."

After thorough discussion, Dr. Brown presented once more the recommendations of Zürich for closer co-operation between the oecumenical movements, in particular between the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work and the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, for discussion and the formulation of a resolution.

It was resolved to accept the recommendations, with such alterations as were made in the course of the discussion, in the following form :

1. That the share of the General Secretary's salary assumed by Life and Work be paid directly, and not (as this year) as a contribution to the World Alliance.

2. That pursuant to the policy of holding joint meetings, so far as possible, the World Alliance invite Life and Work to join in their forthcoming meeting at Budapest in 1934, the acceptance of the invitation by Life and Work to be determined by existing conditions.

3. (*a*) That a Consultative Group be formed of representatives of Life and Work and the World Alliance.

(*b*) That the Administrative Committee of Life and Work and the Secretariat of the World Alliance serve for the present as such a group.

(*c*) That the same principle be adopted for the national units, and similar Consultative Groups be formed in the different countries and sections so far and as soon as practicable.

4. That we refer to the Central Consultative Group such favourable recommendations :

i. The readjustment of the schedule of the meetings of both groups so as to make joint meetings possible, so far as practicable ;

ii. The association of the World Alliance with Life and Work in the research work carried on at Geneva either through the supply of an English-speaking member of the Department or through a contribution to the expense, if such association should prove practicable ;

iii. Similar association of the World Alliance with Life and Work in the Press Service.

5. That we refer to the Consultative Groups in the different countries so far as constituted :

i. A consideration of the ways of securing the more complete unification of the work so far as practicable through the sharing of personnel or of office facilities.

ii. The provision for stated meetings of the representatives of the two organisations for the discussion and determination of policy and programme.

iii. The preparation of a statement of needs covering not only the present work but future possibilities which would serve as the basis of a common financial appeal.

6. That in consultation with representatives of the other branches of the oecumenical movement we join :

i. In the canvassing of ways of co-operation now possible along lines of :

a. witness,
b. education,
c. study
d. support.

ii. In the preparation of a statement of the new possibilities open to the movement as a whole if adequate facilities are provided.

iii. In special study in conjunction with the representatives of Faith and Order of possibilities of co-operation in connection with the meeting planned for 1937.

The World Conference.

Dr. W. Adams Brown reported on the results of the enquiry addressed to members of the Universal Christian Council, concern-

ing co-operation with other oecumenical movements in the holding of a world conference in the year 1937 and asked that a final decision on this matter should be postponed until the Council Meeting of 1934.

It was resolved that the Administrative Committee of the Universal Christian Council should deal with the questions arising out of this matter and that consideration should be given to suggestions and proposals for the holding of the world conference and of the Council Meeting of 1934, which were received during the course of the next three months from members of the Executive Committee or of the Council.

Council Meeting of 1934.

The programme of the Council Meeting of 1934 was considered and discussed and it was finally decided that the question should be postponed, with the proviso that the sections should be invited to send in suggestions to the Geneva secretariat, who would put them before the Administrative Committee for consideration and that this decision should be circulated to the members of the Executive Committee not present and to the members of the Council.

Survey of the tendencies and problems of present international social developments. The Churches and the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation.

M. Thélin presented his memorandum regarding the international mission of the Churches in relation to the League of Nations and the International Labour Organisation, after giving a full statement on the social tendencies in the present situation, including a report of action taken through the International Labour Organisation. M. Henriod, also, read a letter which had been received from Mr. Butler of the International Labour Organisation regarding the participation of M. Thélin in the meeting. The question was fully discussed and ultimately, on the motion of the Bishop of Chichester, the Committee passed the following resolution :

> " The Executive Committee thanks M. Thélin and M. Bouscharain for their Report, directs the International Press Service to give special attention to interpreting the work of the League of Nations and of the International Labour Organisation, and asks the constituent sections of the Council to consider the possibility of carrying its proposals into effect, including the proposals for a voluntary popular campaign on behalf of the League of Nations and the International Labour

Organisation, so far as they are in accord with the Stockholm Movement."

Continuation of the discussion on the social and religious tendencies in Europe and America.

After a summarising report on the results of the discussion to date, including its continuation in group discussion, Dr. Schreiber went into the various questions which had arisen in view of the reconstruction of the Church in Germany and which were of particular importance for further oecumenical work. Professor Monod, Bishop Ammundsen, the Bishop of Chichester, Dr. Adams Brown, the Rev. Ch. Guillon, Dr. Heckel, and the Rev. H. L. Henriod made further contributions to the discussion.

Press Work.

Professor Dr. Hinderer presented a report on the activities of the Press Commission of the Universal Christian Council and, in addition thereto, went into the question of the future position of the Press Commission as well as that of the Information Service about to be formed.

In this connection, he presented the following proposals to the Executive Committee :

1. That in order to avoid confusion and overlapping of work, there shall be, as hitherto, only *one* Press Commission, bearing the name " Press Commission of the Universal Christian Council " (or " Oecumenical Press Commission ").

2. That, besides the officers of this Commission in Berlin, a Press and Information Service shall be established in Geneva.

3. That a clear delimitation of the spheres of work of both offices be made, in order to guarantee a smooth and effective collaboration.

The following delimitation is possible and desirable :

A. The field of activity of the Oecumenical Press Commission remains as it is, except for the Oecumenical *information* work :

a) Organisation tasks in the field of oecumenical press work ; establishment of Christian Press Services in the different countries ; Christian journalists, etc.

b) Systematic study of Christian Press and propaganda work in the different countries. Collection of material regarding scope and methods of Christian press work. Building up of Christian press archives. Study of modern methods of

propaganda other than the press (such as the cinema, wireless).

c) Oecumenical letters, giving surveys on the general situation and on trends of development within the oecumenical movement and in the Christian world in general.

B. The Geneva office takes over the information service, covering :

a) oecumenical and international work at Geneva.

b) important Christian work within the various countries.

4. That the composition of the oecumenical press commission shall be revised in accordance with the present needs of the work.

It was resolved to express particular thanks to Professor Hinderer for his devoted services as chairman of the Press Commission, to adopt the basic ideas in his proposals and to refer the proposals themselves to the Administrative Committee for further elaboration.

Plans for an Oecumenical Seminary.

With regard to the memorandum on the preparation and possibility of establishing an oecumenical seminary in Geneva, presented by Dr. Keller, who was prevented by illness from being present, *it was resolved* to express grateful thanks to Dr. Keller for the trouble that he had already taken in this connection, and to refer the proposals to the Administrative Committee for close examination and possible adoption, in collaboration with Dr. Keller and with the Theologians' Commission.

Tuesday, September 12, 1933.

The meeting opened with hymn singing and prayer led by Bishop Irenaeus of Novi Sad.

The minutes of the meeting of Monday September 11 were read and approved.

M. Paul Sandegren was invited to sit with the members.

The declaration which had been drawn up by Dr. W. Adams Brown in connection with the retirement of President Dr. Kapler was unanimously approved in the following form :

" We cannot allow the occasion to pass which marks the close of the official relation to our movement of our honoured friend and leader, Dr. Kapler, without putting on record our sense not only of the valuable service which he has rendered to our movement, but of the personal esteem and affection in which he is held by us all. From the beginning of our movement he has served as the President of the Continental Section,

and to his wisdom, fidelity, tact and scrupulous sense of justice we owe more than we can easily put into words. In critical moments we have turned to him for counsel, and never in vain. But even more have we been drawn to him by the beauty and simplicity of his personal character and the strength and sincerity of his Christian faith. We shall follow him in his retirement with our sympathy and our prayers and wish to assure him that, though absent in the body, we shall ever count him in spirit as one of us."

Bishop Irenaeus of Novi Sad and Professor D. Alivisatos, of Athens, presented reports on the activity in the sphere of the Orthodox Section. The Chairman expressed the special thanks of the Committee and spoke with particular warmth of the growing strength of co-operation in the Orthodox Churches, which had been indicated in particular by the Orthodox Study Conference of Bucharest and by the financial contributions of the Orthodox Churches.

Report of the Research Department.

Dr. Hans Schönfeld presented the following report :

The work of the Research Department has in the past year been determined by the following-up of tasks undertaken between the years 1930 and 1932[1] and by the taking up of new tasks in accordance with the decisions of the last Council Meeting at Geneva.

The Information Service has been further developed, through a series of studies concentrated, on account of the limited means and forces available, upon special tasks within a definitely restricted field. Such tasks, which were common to the social work of the Churches in all the different countries (for instance, the combatting of unemployment distress and other problems), became apparent in the international sphere and are of particular importance for the Churches, especially in connection with International Labour Conventions.

But it has become more and more evident that the Research Department must concentrate its studies on the decisive fundamental problems of Christian sociology which are regarded as essential in the different Churches, and must seek to further the possibilities of a common approach. Concentration on these main tasks has clearly revealed that we must work towards a solid common basis of articulated Christian convictions, if common action is in any way to be achieved on the part of the Churches in the oecumenical field. This fact has been all the more stressed

[1] See the Report of the Research Department 1930-1932, 20 pages, available from the Research Dept. on request. Price : 50 centimes.

by the catastrophic developments in the spiritual, social and political domain which we are experiencing to-day all over the world, for it is just such developments as these that compel the Churches solemnly to re-think their basic foundations. The Research Department has devoted more and more of its time to the preparation and carrying out of the oecumenical study conferences, in accordance with the general conviction that the effectiveness or non-effectiveness of such endeavours will determine the destiny of the whole movement. Developments of the work in this direction have also helped to pave the way for the growing co-operation between the different groups of the Oecumenical Movement which has found expression in common planning of study and research.

In addition, the Research Department has constantly taken part in a series of administrative tasks which arose through the reorganisation of the general secretariat and of the movement as a whole.

I. *Information Service.*

1. Studies on the relief work of the Churches for the unemployed, only some of the results of which have been given, in a much condensed form, in the News Letter, have been made use of for direct information to Churches, Employers' and Workers' organisations and to individuals. The collected documentation has also been made available in systematic form for papers and periodicals. The documentary material was collected partly through the appropriate Church agencies and partly through independent Christian organisations, or assembled from the relevant literature[1]. The studies on this subject have, however, always shown that information as regards the Churches' experience in this relief work can only, for various reasons, have a limited importance. In wrestling with the problem of unemployment, the question of the basic principles of the whole structure of social and economic life has emerged more clearly than ever, and it is indisputable that in this work the Churches are forced back to the fundamental questions which have stood and still stand in the centre of our research work, and which have been dealt with in an experimental way in the work of the Oecumenical Study Conference of Rengsdorf (surveyed later in this report). It may be said that the struggle with the practical problems of unemployment has developed into a struggle against the liberal trends of thought

[1] See the *News Letter*, No. 8, Oct. 1932, p. 5, and *The Churches in Action* No. 1, March 1933, p. 7.

which have dominated the last centuries. It is in pursuing the struggle along these lines that the practical problems of unemployment distress, which the Churches have so much at heart, will be solved. The concentration of all efforts on this fundamental struggle against liberal trends of thought implies, therefore, an immediately practical service for the alleviation of this distress.

2. Studies on the attitude of the Churches to the international economic and labour conventions drawn up by the League of Nations and the International Labour Conference were continued as far as possible.

a) Thus, particular studies have been undertaken on the opium and narcotics problem, in connection with the ratification of the Geneva Convention of 1931 ; these studies were undertaken in conjunction with the investigations already made by the Research Department of the International Missionary Council, and concerned the conditions existing in the different countries[1].

b) In the sphere of the International Labour Organisation, special reference should be made to the international regulation of fee-charging employment agencies, a branch of work in which the Churches have long since been active. Further details are to be found in the special report : *The Churches and Fee-Charging Employment Agencies.* In making these studies, the co-operation of the World's Committees of the Christian Youth organisations was particularly valuable[2].

c) Preliminary studies on the alcohol problem (importation of alcohol into Africa), have led to no definite results, since the necessary documentation requested from the international organisations in question has not yet come to hand, and a study commission of Dutch Churches was not able to undertake the study on this subject that it had in view.

In all these studies, the work of the Research Department was always determined by the particular interest of the Churches. In any event, the urgent necessity for a clarification of the basic theological questions which arise in this connection for the whole social activity of the Churches has become once more apparent.

3. At the particular request of the Research Department of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Research Department undertook studies on Church and Wireless, in order to prepare documentation on the European aspect of this question

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[1] See the *News Letter*, No. 8, Oct. 1932, p. 5/6, and *The Churches in Action*, March 1933, No. 1, p. 8-9 ; No. 2, June 1933, p. 3.

[2] See *The Churches in Action*, No. 1, March 1933, p. 8 ; No. 2, June 1933, p. 3.

for the investigation being made by the Federal Council. Here the main point at issue was to what extent the Churches realise and make use of the educational possibilities of broadcasting.

4. Collaboration in the editing of the News Letter, in which the Research Department regularly gives short reports or comprehensive surveys on its activities, necessitates a considerable amount of translation work which, owing to the need for brevity in the reports and to the difficulties connected with the particular nature of the text, takes up a good deal of time.

The Research Department has also established a book review service, for which many important books have been received; in addition to the short reviews included in the News Letter, more detailed systematic surveys will be included in the special reports planned for the Information Service with a view to dealing with outstanding works published in the different countries on problems of Christian social ethics.

II. *Studies on Calendar Reform and the Stabilisation of Easter.*

These studies were undertaken on the decision of the Universal Christian Council, which had been asked by the League of Nations to ascertain the attitude of the Churches to the proposals for the stabilisation of Easter. In carrying out the enquiry, the Research Department was in every way supported by the research and liaison bodies of the Churches and it has received reports from nearly all the Churches affiliated to the Universal Christian Council, as well as from some other Churches, as to their attitudes. The help and advice of the competent individuals in the international organisations for calendar reform were of particular value. The results of the study are set forth in the report on *The Churches and the Stabilisation of Easter*, which has been published in English, French and German editions.

III. *Research work and study conferences on fundamental problems of Christian sociology.*

In the introduction to this report, it has already been stated why this research work and the oecumenical study conferences have assumed decisive importance for the whole work of the Oecumenical Movement. Only a short report need be given on these different studies and conferences, since the material and results are available in detailed memoranda, papers or printed study books and may be obtained on request from the Research Department. The Churches have already to some extent supported the preparatory work for the oecumenical study conferences, by arranging national study groups and conferences. It is still necess-

ary to intensify this preparatory work a good deal, but in view of the difficulty of securing in the various Churches the necessary co-operation in the preparation of the oecumenical study conferences, it has to be considered whether it would not be of greater value to lay more stress upon the following-up of the conferences, that is, to make sure that the results of the conferences are rapidly distributed to interested groups in the various Churches, in order that they may be made the subject of the widest possible discussion on a really oecumenical scale. Everything should be done to make these study conferences the stimulus for this kind of discussion, since an oecumenical approach is absolutely necessary. It has already begun in a very productive manner and it must be actively continued. Preachers and Church leaders of wide experience have formed the impression that the results of these study conferences may be put to immediate use in the educational work of the Churches.

1. *The Various main types of Christian social teaching in the history of the Church.*

The Theological Conference of Geneva, August 1932.

The work of the Research Department during the year 1931-32, and particularly the experience derived from the Oecumenical Study Conference of Basle and from its preparations, had proved the urgent need for a more thorough clarification of the theological basis for the common attitude of the Churches to the problem of society. The study conference of Geneva had as its task the presentation of a first survey on the various main types of Christian social teaching in the history of the Church. At the same time an attempt was made to elaborate the divergent and, above all, the common lines of thought implied in these types of Christian social teaching and to formulate those questions which need further study and elucidation. With this conference, an important contribution was made to the reformulation of the Christian judgment on modern social structure, a task with which the Churches have always been faced, but which has now been taken up in a comprehensive way on an oecumenical scale.

The oecumenical study conference at Rengsdorf, in March 1933, and the Orthodox study conference at Bucharest, in May 1933, were already able to make use of the foundations laid by this conference at Geneva. Its preparation and extensive following-up were undertaken jointly with the Theologians' Commission of the Universal Christian Council and were to a considerable extent carried out by the Rev. N. Ehrenström. The papers and final report are available in the study book *Kirche, Bekenntnis und Sozialethos,* which contains contributions on the Christian social

teaching of the New Testament, from the Orthodox, Old Catholic, Lutheran, Calvinist and Anglican viewpoints. It deals in particular with the present burning problem of the State and social order, as well as with the Christian conception of work, leisure and vocation.

2. *The Church and the Problem of Social Order.*

Oecumenical Study Conference of Rengsdorf, March 1933.

The final report of the Basle study conference of 1932, which sets forth the basic principles of the attitude of the Churches to unemployment and to the world economic crisis, had already indicated the urgent need to reformulate the Christian judgment on the various main types of social order. At the study conference at Rengsdorf the first steps were taken towards the accomplishment of this task on an oecumenical scale. The common deliberations of theologians and sociologists on these subjects proved extremely profitable, and crystallised into the first attempt *to formulate those basic theological principles which form the common ground of the Churches belonging to the Stockholm Movement in their attitude to social order.*

In the discussion, it also became apparent how important these common basic principles were in judging the various problems of the existing social order from the standpoint of the Church. Above all, it was possible to formulate clearly the decisive questions for further study, basic questions which the Churches are always obliged in the end to face when they deal with the concrete practical problems of the day. It is precisely this formulation of the decisive points in the vast complexity of problems to be faced that has been the main purpose of these first oecumenical study conferences, the papers and findings of which should be used as material for further study on a comprehensive scale in the various Churches, in order to arrive at a common attitude and joint action on the part of the Churches as regards human society.

In the preparation of this study conference, the Research Department had to ensure, through an extensive correspondence with the speakers and members of the Conference, that all the addresses were in keeping with the particular character of this oecumenical discussion. In addition to the whole organisation of the conference, the translation and exchange of papers and addresses had to be undertaken. At the request of the German Evangelical Church Federation, the Research Department also undertook some preparatory work for a German preliminary conference, in which the Rev. N. Ehrenström also took part.

The documents and findings of the oecumenical study conference at Rengsdorf will be published in a more elaborate form

within the next year, as a result of urgent requests addressed to the Research Department from various quarters. The report of the study conference, as well as some of the papers and theses of the speakers are available on request to the Research Department (price 50 centimes).

3. *The Orthodox Study Conference of Bucharest, May 1933.*

In the preparation of this study conference, the Research Department took part in the framing of the full study outlines for the work of the social section of the conference, which dealt in particular with questions that are the concern of the Stockholm Movement. At the particular request of the representatives of the Orthodox Churches, the agrarian problem in the Balkans was taken here as the starting point for the treatment by the Churches of the problem of social order. The Research Department therefore prepared, in an extensive report, the documentation on the latest developments in the agrarian problem in the different Balkan countries, and this report was submitted in advance to the members of the conference. Furthermore, the plan for the discussion on *the biblical and dogmatic foundations of the social task of the Church* was prepared by the Research Department. Further detailed indications as to the work of the social section of the conference are to be found in the separately stencilled *Report on the Balkan Conference of the Orthodox Churches*, from which it will be seen that this conference has in an important way prepared the ground for the co-operation of the Orthodox Churches in the future study and research work of the Stockholm Movement. It is, moreover, evident from this report that the work of the social section prepared and cleared the ground for the second part of the conference, which dealt with questions which are the concern of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches.

4. *Studies on the Problem of Property.*

With the approval of the Administrative Committee at its meeting in December 1932, the Rev. N. Ehrenström spent several months in Germany and, in connection with studies on the main trends of present day social thought in Germany, in particular as regards the problem of the State, carried out special investigations for a historical-systematic monograph on the Christian conception of property[1]. Through an analysis of the treatment of the problem of property in recent social Christian thinking in the various Churches, this study will attempt to elaborate, on an oecumenical scale, the main sets of questions implied in the Christian conception of property. On the basis of this critical examination of the

[1] More detailed information available, on request, from the Research Dept.

treatment of this subject in recent Christian thought, the study will aim, in a discussion of the main present day secular conceptions, at making some contribution to the badly needed reformulation of the doctrine of property peculiar to the Christian Faith.

The Stockholm World Conference has already stressed the significance of this problem within Christian social ethics. Recently the Rengsdorf Conference, in its discussion, as in its final report, has clearly expressed the decisive role of the problem of property, and has emphasised the urgent need for a clarification of its social ethical implications.

This study on the Christian conception of property would be very closely connected with the many research tasks planned for the next few years and would contribute on important points to their accomplishment. It would be closely related to the work of one of the next study conferences dealing with the subject of the Church and the technical age. The problem of property is also linked up with the whole set of problems implied in family ethics (family income, family allowances). The idea of personality being a decisive factor in the Christian argumentation on property, an analysis of the Christian conception of property would also shed much light on the relationship between the conception of man and the conception of society, a problem which is given more and more attention in the present day discussion on social ethics.

IV. *Future Tasks.*

At the request of the Administrative Committee, extensive preparations have been carried out in the last few months with a view to defining more clearly the research tasks which the Churches belonging to the Stockholm Movement will have to undertake.

1. The first task to be considered is the preparation of the oecumenical study conference of 1934 on the subject of *The Church and the State of Today.* This study conference will deal with the nature, foundations and limitations of the authority of the State in its relation to the individual, to world order and to the Church, according to the main Christian types of faith (Lutheran, Reformed, Anglican, Orthodox, Roman Catholic). Outlines and memoranda on the work to be undertaken, which have been submitted to the Churches with the request that they should organise national conferences, may be obtained from the Research Department.

2. Proposals for further oecumenical study conferences in the years 1935 and 1936 have been elaborated, with a view to the discussion of the main problems involved in the subject of *the Church and the Technical Age.* Provision will be made not only for a Christian interpretation of the many problems of industrial psychology, but in particular for a judgment on the psychology

of the mechanisation of the whole of human life as it is seen in various spheres[1]. The particular Christian conception of work and vocation has to be studied in its relation to modern rationalisation and technical progress. Of no less importance for Christian sociology will be the question as to how, in the event of the displacement of human labour through still further technical developments, new financial and legal forms for the relation between employment and income, suitable to these new conditions, can be found.

As another main task it is proposed to deal with the subject of *the Church and Organic-functional Society*, which is gaining an ever growing importance in many countries and Churches of the Universal Christian Council[2].

3. Theological study groups and conferences : It seems urgently necessary that in addition to these oecumenical study conferences and in connection with the national study conferences, some basic theological groups of questions should be investigated through individual studies, in groups and in conferences, — questions where clarification is a necessary condition for an effective treatment of the concrete social tasks calling for concerted action on the part of the Churches. In the work of the Research Department so far, and in interviews with theologians of different schools, it has become evident that four main sets of questions have in particular to be thoroughly investigated, if mutual understanding and an oecumenical consensus as to the peculiar tasks of the Church in present day society are to be achieved :

a) The relationship of the kingdom of God and history from the viewpoint of social ethics.

b) Natural law and order of creation.

c) The Christian conception of man.

d) The doctrinal office of the Church as to her interpretation and judgment on human society.

e) Research groups are also anticipated in which a critical study will be made on the aims and methodology of Christian social ethics, and the results will widely influence the work of the other research groups. In addition, other oecumenical Research groups will approach the question of a restatement of the Christian philosophy of work and vocation. Similarly, studies on family ethics and on the Christian conception of property will be continued through such research groups. It is also proposed to create, in collaboration with other Christian organisations, a special study group on social pedagogy.

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[1] See The Churches and Present-Day Economic Problems, p. 15 and foll, 38 and foll.

[2] More detailed information obtainable from the Research Dept.

The Research Department, in elaborating the programme for the next few years, has taken the following points into consideration :

1. From the many sets of problems, such tasks must be selected as are most urgent for the social thinking and action of the Churches and in the fulfilment of which *the Church would best serve its mission* in present day society.

2. Only those tasks must be selected which are of such basic importance that their treatment will make a decisive contribution to the foundations of the whole future work.

3. Each of these tasks provides an important insight into our social problems, and thus claims the essential interest of Christians in all Churches and countries. They must at the same time be so well defined and clearly formulated that common practical results can be arrived at within a reasonable length of time.

4. Finally, the tasks indicated have been selected in view of their suitability for effective co-operation with other oecumenical groups within the framework of a prospective joint plan.

After approval by the Administrative Committee, these proposals are herewith submitted to the Executive Committee of the Universal Christian Council.

In the course of the ensuing discussion, Dr. Heckel expressed particular satisfaction with the development of the research work of the Universal Christian Council. He said that through it the work of the Council had been brought before a wider range of Church people and particularly of the younger theologians, and that the results of this work had at once shown a real and profitable result in the education in schools and in instruction in the Churches. Moreover, definite concentration of the work on the essential tasks of the Churches in the field of the individual nations had in this way been achieved, as also in collaboration between the nations.

This statement was emphatically supported by Professor Dr. Dibelius, who remarked that only concentration on the decisive questions of present day developments could win the co-operation of Youth.

The Rev. H. S. Leiper pointed out that this development of oecumenical study and research work was also meeting with growing support and readiness to co-operate in theological and ecclesiastical circles of the American Federal Council of Churches.

Dr. Thélin expressed the view that it was through just such comprehensive discussions as took place in this field that the Church could make its particular contribution on the great social questions, in collaboration with the peoples, that was expected of it.

The Bishop of Chichester maintained that in the study and research work of the Universal Christian Council a really definite way would be found which would lead to the creation of a Christian social-ethics and from there to the fulfilment of the particular task laid upon the Church in the present state of the world.

It was resolved to accept the report of the Research Department and to refer the proposals for the future work of the Research Commission to the Administrative Committee of the Universal Christian Council for further examination and development.

Report of the Advisory Committee on Research.

Lic. W. Menn went into the written report submitted on the main lines of the study and research work of the past year and on the proposals for future work. He dealt particularly with the work of the oecumenical study conferences, the significance of which for the fate of the movement he very emphatically expressed. In view also of the proposed work and of the further tasks of the Research Department, the supplying of further collaborators was requested with all emphasis. Moreover, the need for close contact with other oecumenical movements, especially with that of Lausanne, was more definitely established. Finally, Mr. Menn expressed the definite hope that this whole work would create the basis for common Christian thinking and action in the churches.

In the course of the discussion, the following resolution on the supplying of further collaborators for the Research Department was submitted by Dr. Thélin and unanimously approved :

> " Faced once more with the question of the forces available for the work of the Research Department of the Universal Christian Council, and declaring once more that, in spite of the skill and great devotion of the few members of this department, it is absolutely impossible to accomplish the work in an adequate manner, — a fact that is certainly not realised by those who criticise the insufficiency of this effort on the part of the Council, — the Executive Committee 1) desires to express its deep gratitude to the Church of Sweden for the valuable support which it is continuing, in this connection, to bring to the Council, by the provision, for the last four years, of a collaborator.
>
> 2. Desires most earnestly that the sections of the Council should concern themselves with the indispensable measures for the provision, either jointly or separately, of the required permanent or temporary collaborators.

3. In particular, the Executive Committee expresses the earnest wish that as quickly as possible the Churches of the United States and in Great Britain may find the means to act in the sense indicated above.

4. The Executive Committee asks the Administrative Committee to take all possible steps to ensure that this resolution does not remain a dead letter."

It was resolved to adopt the report of the Advisory Committee on Research, with particular thanks to Mr. Menn for its submission, and to transfer the proposals to the Administrative Committee for consideration as to further procedure.

The Budget.

The Rev. H.S. Leiper presented the following budget for 1933-1934.

	(In Swiss francs)			
	Budget B (Medium) 1932-1933	*Actual* Total for *the year*	*Budget* for 1933-34 *submitted*	*adopted*
Income:				
A. Contributions :				
a) American Section (promised) . . .	44.000 (3.000)	31.024,40[1])	32.000.—	32.000.—
b) British Section . .	10.500.—	11.298,40	15.000.—	11.298,40
c) Continental Section	18.000.—	20.799,75	22.000.—	22.000.—
d) Orthodox Section .	—	—	1.000.—	1.000.—
B. German Church Federation	—	122.—		
C. Church of Denmark . .	—	40.—		
D. *a*) World Alliance . .	2.760.—	2.760.—	2.760.—	2.760.—
b) Central Bureau . .	3.166,25	3.115,45	1.303,80	1.303,80
E. Sale of publications . .	—	335,58		
F. News Letter 1933 . . .	—	220,16		
G. Prof. Bernet for Travel .	—	65.55		
Total Income . .	78.426,25	69.781,29	74,063,80	70.362,20
or	(81.426,25)			
Additional Income required			**16.436,20**	**18.987,11**
			90.500.—	89.349,31
Expenditures :				
1. Salaries	43.090.—	43.131.—	44.000.—	44.000.—
2. Rent and cleaning . .	6.320.—	6.683,55	6.500.—	6.500.—
3. Light and heat	850,—	857,55	900.—	900.—
4. Office supplies	1.770.—	1.430,10	1.500.—	1.500.—
5. Multigraphing and duplicating	1.350.—	1.542,10	1.700.—	1.500.—
Carried Forward . .	53.380.—	53.644,30	54.600.—	54.400.—

[1]) Sw. fr. 5,500 was received from the American Section after the books had been closed. In dollars, the American pledge was fulfilled.

		(In Swiss francs)		
	Budget B. (Medium) 1932-1933	*Actual* Total for *the year*	*Budget* for 1933/34	
			submitted	*adopted*
Brought forward	53.380.—	53.644,30	54.600.—	54.400.—
6. Postage	1.500.—	1.331,72	1.500.—	1.300.—
7. Telephone and telegraph	2.000.—	2.149,80	2.000.—	2.000.—
8. Printing and Publications	370.—	807,50	1.000.—	1.000.—
9. Library and subscriptions	1.230.—	965,37	1.000.—	1.000.—
10. News Letter	4.080.—	4.333,95	3.000.—	3.000.—
11. Translations	800.—	823,45	1.500.—	1.000.—
12. Travel (Gen. Sec.) . .	3.080.—	2.521,10	2.000.—	3.000.—
(others)	—	—	4.500.—	2.000.—
13. Consolidation	—	10.—	100.—	100.—
Furniture	—	60.—		
14. Commissions			—	
Youth		489,30		
Press		500.—		
Theologians' . . .	2.000.—	450.—		
Social		—		
Advisory Research		—		
15. Executive Meeting . .	2.100.—	2.101,05	2.000.—	2.000.—
16. Administrative Committee	—	763,35	1.000.—	1.000.—
17. Social Centre	600.—	500.—	500.—	500.—
18. Conferences	3.500.—	3.543,60	6.000.—	3.000.—
19. Incidental and interest paid	1.000.—	509,85	2.200.—	1.000.—
20. Depreciation on furniture 10 %	—	(392.—)	(500.—)	
21. Reception	—	—	100.—	100.—
22. Press Service Geneva .	—	—	1.500.—	1.500.—
23. Council Meeting 1934 .	—	—	—	
Deficit ending July 1932	5.726,26	5.726,26	6.000.—	
Total expenditures	81.366,26	81.230,60	90.500.—	77.900.—
Surplus or **Deficit**	59.99	**11.449,31**	Deficit July 1933	**11.449,31**
Total to balance Income	81.426,25	69.781,29		89,349,31

In the course of the discussion, the General-Secretary requested :

1. A definite statement from the various sections as to the contributions for which they could undertake a guarantee.

2. The provision of a special amount to facilitate the further collaboration of the permanent Swedish collaborator, the Rev. N. Ehrenström.

3. The provision of a special sum for the Council meeting of 1934.

The budget was unanimously adopted, together with the following recommendations :

1. That the sections make the utmost possible effort to forward payment quarterly to the Central Office.

2. That the Administrative Committee restudy the salary scale, but that the Finance Committee hoped the present salary level might be retained.

3. That the Administrative Committee be authorized to revise the budget upward if the income warranted, as the Finance Committee felt it might.

It was further resolved to transfer the full power of the Finance Committee for the duration of the coming year to the Administrative Committee[1].

Report of the Youth Commission.

The Report of the Youth Commission was accepted, the resolutions passed at the International Youth Week at Gland, August 29 to September 4, were approved, as were the proposals for the reconstruction of the Youth Commission in the form of a joint Commission with the World Alliance.

Report of the Commission for Collaboration between Theologians.

Professor Dr. Dibelius presented the report of the Commission and asked for adoption of the following proposals :

1. The election of Prof. Comba, in the place and at the proposal of Professor Rostagna.

2. The election of Canon Pass, at the proposal of the Bishop of Chichester.

3. Agreement to the following resolutions :

a) It is resolved that the Administrative Committee of the Universal Christian Council, in co-operation with Professor Dr. Dibelius as liaison officer with the Theologians' Commission for participation in the work of the Research Commission, the oecumenical study groups and other research work, should elect qualified theologians.

b) It is resolved that the Administrative Committee of the Universal Christian Council shall receive full powers, with the

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[1] At a subsequent meeting of the Administrative Committee it was decided :

1) That the excess (Sw. fr. 7,537.80) of the estimated expenditures over the income, be raised if possible by special efforts in the sections. The Bishop of Chichester offered to try and raise Sw. fr. 4,000 in the British Section, a similar effort to be made in the Continental Section.

2) That Dr. Adams Brown and others should take steps to secure Sw. fr. 4,000 towards the Council Meeting of 1934 and also at least Sw. fr. 2,000 towards the deficit of the past.

agreement of the presidents of the Theologians' Commission, to elect theologians to the Theologians' Commission, in the period between the meetings of the Executive Committee, so far as it shall prove to be necessary.

The Executive Committee thereupon resolved to accept the report, with special thanks to the two presidents of the Commission and to adopt the proposals.

International Social Commission.

Dr. Thélin presented the report for the International Social Commission and it was supplemented during the meeting of the Executive Committee by a comprehensive communication from Professor Dr. Titius.

It was resolved to transfer the work hitherto undertaken by the International Social Commission to the Research Commission about to be formed, and the Administrative Committee was requested to deal with the adjustment of questions arising out of this change.

The Commission for Co-operation with the Orthodox Churches.

In accordance with the report of the General-Secretary on the question under discussion, *it was resolved* to work out the transformation of this Commission into a Commission of Orthodox Churches, and to entrust Professor Alivisatos with the carrying out of the preparations, in close contact with Archbishop Germanos and the General-Secretary.

The News Letter.

The report on the News Letter, *The Churches in Action*, was accepted, with a special word of appreciation of this publication from Mr. Leiper.

Studies on Calendar Reform and the Stabilisation of Easter.

Dr. Hans Schönfeld reported on the results of the studies and of the enquiry addressed to the Churches on the stabilisation of Easter which are set out in the booklet *The Churches and the Stabilisation of Easter*.

After thorough discussion, it was resolved to approve the report and to request the Research Department to instruct the Churches affiliated to the Universal Christian Council as to the results of the work to date, and to continue the studies in accordance with the decision of the Council Meeting of 1932 and the proposals submitted.

The Condition of the Assyrian Churches.

At the request of the Swiss Protestant Church Federation, the Executive Committee concerned itself with the particular distress in the Assyrian Churches.

It was resolved to ask the Chairman to address a letter to the competent section of the League of Nations and to express the concern of the Churches of the Universal Christian Council. This resolution was moreover to be forwarded to the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, with the request that they should associate themselves with this procedure.

Relief Measures for Distressed Christians in Russia.

At the suggestion of the Swiss Protestant Church Federation, the Executive Committee dealt with the question of relief measures for distressed Christians in Russia.

It was resolved to issue a call, in collaboration with the Central Office for Inter-Church Aid, Geneva, to the Churches of the Universal Christian Council, for collaboration in this relief work. The General-Secretary was requested to make the necessary preparations, with Professor Keller, to this end.

Assistance for Distressed Christians of Jewish Descent.

The Chairman reported on the request addressed to the Universal Christian Council that it should take part in the measures of relief for Christians of Jewish descent.

It was resolved to empower the Administrative Committee of the Universal Christian Council to take the necessary steps in this direction, and to form, if necessary, a special committee for participating in this action.

Continuation of the discussion on social and religious tendencies in Europe and America.

Bishop Ammundsen read the draft of a statement which summarised the results of the discussion in the light of the responsibility of the Churches and of the further work of a fundamental nature, as well as the draft of a letter dealing with the communication from the provisional Government of the German Evangelical Church and containing some of the main results of the particular discussion on the theological and ecclesiastical developments in Germany.

After thorough discussion, in which the members of the German delegation expressed their different points of view, *it was resolved*, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Chichester, to adopt and

publish the following statement, expressing the united voice of the Executive Committee on the results of the discussion :

> " The Executive Committee of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work held its annual meeting at Novi Sad, Yugoslavia, from September 9 to 12. This meeting was of special importance in view of the serious international situation. It dealt with present social and religious tendencies in Europe and America and faced urgent tasks which are before the Churches.
>
> " The Executive Committee having received a letter from the temporary governing body of the German Evangelical Church, expressing its intention to co-operate in the Oecumenical Movement, had a long discussion on the situation in Germany, in which many delegates took part. The delegates from the German Evangelical Church gave an account of the general position and of certain facts regarding the Church reorganisation. The discussion was frank and friendly and there were various differences of opinion. But grave anxieties were expressed by the representatives of different Churches in Europe and America, in particular with regard to the severe action taken against persons of Jewish origin, and the serious restrictions placed upon freedom of thought and expression in Germany. After prolonged discussion the Executive Committee resolved to ask the Bishop of Chichester as their Chairman, and President of the Universal Christian Council, to write a letter to the temporary governing body in order to bring before the German Evangelical Church the distress and anxiety which these disabilities caused to the members of the committee and the Churches which they represented."

The Bishop of Chichester was further requested, in his capacity as President of the Universal Christian Council, to be responsible for the letter to the provisional governing body of the German Evangelical Church.

APPENDIX.

Exchange of letters between the Bishop of Chichester, as President of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, and the Reich Bishop of the German Evangelical Church.

The Palace,
Chichester, England.
October 23, 1933.

RIGHT REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

Last month at Novi Sad I had the pleasure of receiving the letter addressed by the Temporary Governing Body of the German Evangelical Church on September 6th to the Executive Committee of the Oecumenical Council for Life and Work. I have no doubt that since our Committee met you have been fully informed by the delegates of your Church of the general course of the discussion, and of the Resolution finally adopted, a copy of which I enclose. As that Resolution makes plain, I was asked as its Chairman by the Executive Committee to write to the Governing Body after our Meeting, and to let its members know our thoughts on certain matters. It is therefore with a deep sense of responsibility that I address this letter to yourself as first German Reichsbischof.

I should like, first of all, to say with what profound sympathy I personally have watched the great awakening in the life of the German people, and the new hope, faith and enthusiasm with which multitudes of your fellow-countrymen, not least the young, have been and are inspired : as well as the sense of release from Bolshevism and materialism with which their hearts and minds are filled. May I say also that I and my colleagues on the Oecumenical Council welcome the desire for a fuller life and the abundant signs of spiritual movement to which the new development of the German Church gives expression, and the wish of the Church to bring the Gospel to the people in their language and in their way ? And I am very thankful for the desire to which you yourself gave utterance in your Message at Wittenberg on September 27th for a new comradeship of faith and sacrifice at home through the Church, and for a relationship of honest and true co-operation with the Protestant Churches of other nations, under the rule of the same eternal Lord.

I wish I need say no more. But there are other elements in the present situation which arouse very different feelings in my mind and the minds of my fellow-Christians represented on the Oecumenical Council : and out of the friendship which has steadily grown

between all our Churches and the German Church since the Stockholm Conference, I feel bound to let you know what those feelings are.

I write as a Churchman, and the spokesman of Churchmen from many Churches, to one who stands at the head of the German Evangelical Church. I am very conscious of the weakness in many particulars of the Church of England : and we are all conscious of various defects in our various Churches. How great nevertheless is our responsibility as Churchmen at the present time, and how urgent the call which comes to every one of us to be true to the precious trust of the Gospel which God has committed to His Church ! It is just because I feel the vastness of the responsibility that I cannot, in honesty, refrain from indicating certain features that have emerged in the development of the new German Evangelical Church which are gravely disturbing to the Christian conscience. I refer especially to two things.

(1) The adoption of the Aryan paragraph by the Prussian Synod and certain other Synods has come as a great shock to us and to innumerable other Christians. It is a great shock that Pastors and Church Officers and Church members should be deprived of their posts in the Church or made to feel outcasts or inferior Christians simply because they are Jews by birth or of Jewish descent. The shock is the more profound as the Church which thus makes race a determining factor in the status of the Christian is not a Church of little learning or immature, but one the scholarship and evangelical zeal of which has been the admiration of Christendom. I am very glad that a large body of Professors of the New Testament in German Universities have made a public protest on this very point.

(2) The further feature to which I am bound to refer is that which the two thousand German Pastors set out so plainly in their Declaration, presented at the National Synod at Wittenberg. It is enough to quote these sentences :

> " In critical and important meetings of the Synod the present majority of its members has refused the minority its fundamental right of giving advice and of free speech, even in regard to questions which touch upon the essential nature of the Church and its Commission. Church life has been kept by force for several months under the coercive control of a single group in the Church. It ought not to be that in denial of brotherly love, the Church of Jesus Christ should through the domination of force be made a Kingdom of this World."

Such suppression or forcible silencing of those holding views to which the controlling group objects is a great shock to other

Churches, and to all Christians who stand for the free preaching of the Word of God and for the freedom of its preachers.

I have referred especially to two matters gravely disturbing to the Christian conscience. Is it not possible, seeing how great are the issues at stake, for you now finally to say, and by your action to secure, that such suppression and silencing of opponents on the one hand, and such discrimination against Church members of Jewish descent on the other hand, shall no more take place, while you are Reichsbischof, in the German Church ?

Let me repeat, in conclusion, that I write with genuine appreciation of so much of what is now going forward in Germany, and that I long that Germany should hold without dispute its proper place of great leadership in the community of nations. But I have felt obliged, just because I have this longing, and this admiration for Germany, to communicate my distress and anxiety, and that of my friends, with regard to particular items in the present situation. I have tried to do it in the spirit of the Oecumenical movement itself, which stands for brotherly co-operation, with all frankness amongst the Brethren, who desire, whatever the nation to which they belong, to work and pray together for the reconciliation of the nations and the offering of a common witness to the principles of the Universal Church and to the one saving Gospel of Christ.

With much respect,

I am,

Yours very faithfully,

Signed : George Cicestr :
President
of the Oecumenical Council for Life and Work.

Berlin, 8. December, 1933.

Right Reverend Lord Bishop,

In view of your far-reaching appreciation of the position of our people and our Church, it was with much gratitude that I received your friendly letter of October 23rd. The real issue for us to-day is a common defence of the Christian Churches against the powers of unbelief and irreligion. The two questions which you address to me also include problems which, in one way or another, concern the other Christian Churches of the world, and therefore demand a serious consideration in common.

One thing I may certainly understand from your friendly letter — that you appreciate the specially great and responsible tasks which the German Evangelical Church has to discharge in

relation to our people. We can undertake these tasks all the more gladly when we are certain that the other Churches of the world realise that in this matter they not only have the same need but also possess the same grace and the same promise of Our Lord Jesus Christ. You may be sure that, as you indicate in your second question, I will do all I can to reach a complete union of all the ecclesiastical and theological forces in the German Evangelical Church. The change in the spiritual ministry which has just been completed is very closely connected with this. I may similarly assure you that the subject of your first question has given rise here to serious theological consideration. You will have learnt already that the enactment of the well-known measure dealing with the officials of the different Churches, including the so-called Aryan paragraph, has just been stopped.

We are concerned with such large questions that I may not say anything final. But it is my special wish that in the future we may find an opportunity for discussion together upon those questions which are so important to the Christian Church — the race problem, the State, and the international order.

With cordial greetings,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Signed: Ludwig MULLER.

PUBLICATIONS

1. The Churches in Action, joint quarterly publication of the activities of the Universal Christian Council and of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches. Price : 2 Swiss francs a year.

2 Memorial Pamphlet to the Late Archbishop of Upsala. (gratis).

3. The Churches and the Welfare of Seamen. Studies and Documents, English series No. 3 (gratis).

4. The Churches and Present-Day Economic Problems. Studies and Documents. English series No. 4. Price 6d or 80 Swiss centimes (post free). I.C.F. Book Shop, 4, The Sanctuary, London, S.W.1.; or The Universal Christian Council, 2, rue de Montchoisy, Geneva.

5. Reports of the Study Conference, Basle, entitled : The Churches and the World Economic Crisis. 50 copies : 1 shilling; or 1d each.

6 A la Croisée des Chemins : Addresses on the Stockholm Movement, given in Geneva by the Bishop of Chichester and Dr. Kapler in the Cathedral, and one given by Prof. W. Monod, at the reception in the Palais Eynard, August 12, 1932. Price : 40 centimes post free.

7. Minutes of the Council Meeting, 1932. In English.

8. Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting, 1933. In English.

9. Kirche, Bekenntnis und Sozialethos : Die sozialethische Grundhaltung des Urchristentums, der orthodoxen Kirche, des Altkatholizismus, des Luthertums, des Calvinismus und des Anglikanismus, in Beiträgen von : M. Dibelius, G. Irenäus, R. Keussen, E. Wolf, P. Barth, E.I. Hagan und R. Kenyon. 1934. Price : 2.50 RM for single copies; 2.00 RM per copy for orders of 10 copies. (Furche-Verlag, Berlin NW. 7; or from the Research Department of the Universal Christian Council, 2, rue de Montchoisy, Geneva). In German.

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